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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MADRID CSCE MEETING CONTINUES

GDR Proposal for Program

LD102151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Oct (ADN)--At the working session of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act Ambassador Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation, submitted on Friday a proposal for a working program of the Madrid meeting. In it the proposals made by Hungary relating to the agenda and by the CSSR concerning the structure of the meeting are detailed.

The GDR proposal aims at organizing the work in such a way that the meeting in November leads to practical results and new impulses for cooperation, peace and security. It is--it was said at the Madrid congress palace--to avoid the unproductive squabble of different opinions and confrontation, and to secure all efforts to results for the well-being of citizens everywhere who seek peace and peaceful cooperation.

The proposal takes into account the specific course of past discussions and the opinion of a large number of delegations, including the extent of meetings contained in the Spanish proposal. In contrast to that proposal it does, however, provide for clear demarcations of the main stages of the work of the Madrid meeting so that organizational conditions are given in order to deal with proposals and reach agreement on them in the editorial session.

Observers note that this proves that during the 6 weeks until the break in the Madrid meeting at the end of this year, both the exchanges of views provided for in the Final Act as well as the examination of proposals can take place. The working program provides as of January 1981 for the specific forms of editorial work. The proposal expresses the GDR's efforts of shaping constructively the work of the preparatory meeting, in agreement with the other socialist countries, and to achieve at last specific agreement on the course of the Madrid meeting.

On Friday afternoon the diplomats dealt with an initial discussion of the GDR proposal concerning the working program for the Madrid meeting. Numerous delegations welcomed the initiative of the GDR representative as a contribution toward the specific and constructive solution of the most important questions concerning the preparation of the meeting in November. Whereas the representatives of the socialist countries added to their support the comment that the proposals point the way for the systematic elaboration of practical results, representatives of neutral states emphasized that the proposals provided them with answers to questions which made it easier to find specific solutions. In the view of observers that remark expresses the hope that the meeting next week will be able to make progress.

The representatives of a number of NATO states also had to admit the GDR's clear position concerning the questions raised. However, in a number of questions on agreements which are meant to secure the constructive and orderly course of the Madrid meeting, the negative attitude of the NATO states emerged.

Romanian Views on Conference

AU111503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Oct (AGERPRES)--Romania considers that the agenda of the all-European meeting as well as its organization should be so conceived as to allow for both an exchange of views on the application of the Final Act and, especially, the study of the proposals and measures meant to favour the development of the collaboration on multiple planes among the participating states, the continuation of European security, stressed the Romanian representatives in their addresses these last few days at the Madrid preparatory meeting. Romania opines that the entire organization and unfolding of the meeting can and must be only subordinated to its major goal, namely achieving concrete, substantial results in strengthening the European security. Referring to the timing of the meeting, the Romanian representatives stressed that the first stage has to be devoted to estimating the application of the Final Act and to starting the presentation of proposals, so that they may subsequently be studied by the participating states. It is obvious that in the second stage too, the stage mainly meant for thorough negotiations on the proposals advanced, for agreeing on this basis on the measures for intensified collaboration among the participating states in view of strengthening the security on the continent, and for the drafting of the final document, each of the participating states may advance fresh proposals, suggestions and ideals of a nature to contribute to the success of the meeting, to its conclusion with positive results in harmony with all European peoples' interests. At the same time, the impending Madrid meeting cannot end without the adoption of a final document comprising concrete measures for actuating the Helsinki initiated process, and without clearcut provisions on the date and place of the next all-European meeting.

Prague Radio Comment

LD111024 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The fifth week of the preparatory meeting in Madrid has ended. It is being held in preparation of the Madrid review meeting in November of the 35 signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. At the beginning, preparations advanced very slow, due to NATO attempts to stall them. But lask week the stance of the socialist countries was gaining ground. The socialist countries were calling for concrete organizational preparations for the actual Madrid review meeting. Representatives of socialist and some neutral and nonaligned countries are coming to Madrid desiring positive results. On the other hand, we know that United States representatives desire to use the Madrid meeting for propaganda assaults against the socialist part of the world. As early as the summer months, the bimonthly NATO REVIEW came forward with the opinion that officially Afghanistan should be discussed in Madrid. This shows that the United States apparently ignores the fact that Afghanistan is not a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act, that it is not situated in Europe, whose security is the number one topic in Madrid and that, moreover, the Soviet Union had assisted Afghanistan at the request of the country's government and in abidance by agreements existing between the two countries. They seem to ignore the fact that it is the United States which is instigating and arming counterrevolution in Afghanistan.

All this points to United States intentions to sabotage the Madrid review meeting. The standpoint of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is clear. Hopes for the continuation of the process of detente were also expressed by representatives of France and other West European countries.

The host country, Spain, has placed Madrid television at the disposal of Soviet diplomats explaining the viewpoints and aims of their country. The press quotes Europe's realistic forces who desire to prevent East-West confrontation.

But on the other hand at the opening of preparatory talks in Madrid Spain's representatives identified themselves with the NATO standpoints, not promoting the spirit of understanding. More realistic politicians know that in the interests of peace it is necessary in Madrid to agree on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament and not to bury detente, as some reactionary mass media maintain in their forecasts.

Here, in the socialist community, we are interested in the positive role of the Madrid meeting. Politicians will meet in Madrid who represent about 1 billion people. The Spanish diplomat, Perez-Hernandez, acting as executive secretary of the Madrid meeting, said the other day that it is difficult to make so many people live together and cooperate. True, this is difficult while there are politicians who give priority to ensuring big profits for those who produce weapons. Nevertheless the task can be fulfilled, and Madrid may become an important milestone. In a month's time at the Madrid gathering the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act will decide on issues of further detente and relaxation of international tension. But you too are an inhabitant of this planet. You, our listener, are also in a position to help determine the future of mankind. You too are entitled to have your say in this. Why not have your say right now, by sending us your message for those attending the Madrid review meeting. Our address is Radio Prague, Postal Code Number 12099, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Warsaw Pact Ministers' Discussion

LD142132 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP)--INTERPRESS agency commentator writes:

"The committee of foreign ministers of the countries parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which is going to meet at its successive session in Warsaw in the second half of October, will examine in particular questions related to the approaching meeting of 35 states in Madrid, and to the need of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

"The meeting in Madrid of representatives of states signatories of the Final Act, of the CSCE conference in Helsinki is very near. Its date has been agreed for November of this year and the preliminary preparations have been under way for a long time now.

"The Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers postulated already last year that the Madrid meeting should centre on approving joint or parallel actions by its participants aimed to develop the principles of the Final Act in a concrete manner and on a broad front. This means, in the first place, the reaching of an agreement on cooperation in political, economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

"A matter of great importance are simultaneous efforts to get the issues of military detente and disarmament in Europe out of the present impasse. They have become stalemated and weigh heavily upon European relations. Therefore, it is necessary to take advantage of the opportunities created by political detente and start extending it onto the military sphere. The socialist states are consistent in representing this view.

"Independently of the discussion on these issues in Madrid it would be desirable to call as soon as possible a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The socialist states have repeatedly launched this initiative, and Poland has offered to host the conference in Warsaw.

"Because of the short time separating us from the conference in Madrid the ministerial forum of the Warsaw Treaty countries is certain to attract special attention of foreign capitals. Proposals following such meetings always play an essential role in the dialogue on (?Europe's) security."

PRAGUE RADIO VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

LD141106 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Jiri Roskot commentary]

[Text] The world public hailed news reports saying that in October Soviet and United States delegations would meet in Geneva to discuss issues connected with medium range nuclear missiles. The Geneva talks may be viewed as a chance to find a way out of the impasse caused by the decision of NATO to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Only half a year before that decision the SALT II accord had been signed in Vienna, and the fact had been stated that there exists a balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States on the one hand and between the Warsaw Treaty aliance and NATO on the other. Then, all of a sudden Washington maintained that SS-20 missiles would insure marked military superiority for the Soviet Union. But on the other hand, for example, a West German observer wrote in the paper DIE WELT the other day that the equipment NATO has at its disposal is an adequate counterweight to Soviet SS-20 missiles and that it is the aim of NATO's rearmament plans to achieve military supremacy.

In spite of this openly aggressive stance, the Soviet Union has come forward with a compromise proposal that if NATO refrains from putting into effect its so-called rearmament plan, the Soviet Union would be willing to unilaterally limit the number of medium range nuclear missiles in its European territories. NATO has refused the Soviet proposal. In view of the danger-laden situation, the Soviet Union is proposing immediate talks without waiting for SALT III. The putting into effect of agreements would of course depend on the ratification of the SALT II accord, which has been signed already. There is logic and justice in the Soviet view that if discussions are to start on Soviet medium range missiles, which do not hit the United States territory, advanced United States nuclear installations capable of hitting Soviet territory should be discussed as well. This also applies to United States fighter planes, carriers and submarines.

The Soviet-American dialogue is about to start in Geneva, it will deal with highly complex issues requiring a certain length of time to be dealt with. However, as experience has taught us, such talks are frequently protracted unnecessarily by unconstructive points of view. If this is Washington's intention it would be in contravention of what President Carter said in June. Then he said his country would try hard to make headway as regards military security in Europe. Let us hope that the United States' approach will be a responsible one. An orientation aimed at military confrontation would even run counter to the United States' own security interests.

ZHIVKOV, GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS ARRIVE IN PLOVDIV

AU141114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, arrived in Plovdiv this morning.

They were accompanied by Comrade Milko Balev and officials of the Greek president's delegation, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries--Nikolay Todorov and Andonios Nomikos.

The two state leaders and those accompanying them were cordially welcomed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and other leaders of the okrug and of the Plovdiv municipal organs.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis visited with great interest the famous Roman stadium from the second century and the ancient part of Plovdiv city.

STOYANOV COMMENTS ON VISIT BY GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

AU150913 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 15 Oct 80

[T. Stoyanov commentary]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Greek top-level meeting has reaffirmed again the trust and good-neighbourliness the two countries are building up with sobriety and realism in recent years.

Breaking the circle of coldness and discord inherited from the past, which has been nurturing a world-wide impression of the Balkans as of a powder-keg, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis are tirelessly building an atmosphere of tranquility and reciprocally advantageous cooperation. Proceeding from the thought that there should be no contemporary policy without will for peace and goodwill, the two sides are enlarging, gradually but persistently, the scope of understanding and cooperation. And now Bulgaro-Greek relations can rightly set an example of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social and political systems. The present Bulgaro-Greek relations are a proof that persistence and patient concentration of will on the solution of bilateral relations are the sole way to success. The level of Bulgaro-Greek contacts is now an irrefutable argument in support of realism and advisability in statemenship as a basic prerequisite for good-neighbourliness and upsurge in the sphere of multilateral contacts.

The meetings of Bulgarian and Greek statesmen are constructive elements in the fund of regional, European and world peace. The two countries' close stands on some of the most topical problems of our time, moulded in the process of cooperation, are a factor of positive impact on the political climate consolidating it with lasting and necessary for the nations elements of common sense and good will.

It is because of this that the Bulgarian people welcomed the Greek president as a dearest guest and approved in feelings and thought the outcome of the Bulgaro-Greek dialogue.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY

AU101532 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 7 October Sofia dinner for visiting Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Reddy, dear guests from the Republic of India, comrades. [paragraph continues]

It is a great honor for me to greet in our country the high-ranking envoys of friendly India on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on my own behalf. We evaluate your visit, Mr President, as further manifestation of Bulgarian-Indian friendship, and as another eloquent expression of our common striving for closer acquaintance between our two peoples and for more effective cooperation.

Mr President, during your visit you will have an opportunity to assure yourself of the genuine friendly feelings which the Bulgarians nourish for the Indian people. We are well aware of the ancient, brilliant and original culture of your country, as well as of its history full of heroic struggles against colonizers and for national liberation. We are glad at the successes which you have achieved in building an economically strong, independent and progressive India by following the legacies of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. We highly appraise India's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, as well as for strengthening detente and lasting peace, and for developing international understanding. We highly appraise India's policy of friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries and its fruitful role in the nonaligned movement.

I must immediately add, however, that our joy is even greater because of the fact that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India are based on the constructive principles of peaceful coexistence. They are inspired by an old friendship, confidence and respect. Our task is to develop and enrich these already traditional relations with new meaning and forms so that they can produce even greater results for our peoples. This was the main goal and focus of the talks which I have had with the leaders of the Republic of India in Sofia and in Delhi. At this point I want to express the respect of our state leadership and the Bulgarian people for the eminent statesman and great friend of Bulgaria Mrs Indira Gandhi, with whom we have always had pleasant and effective talks.

Mr President, we meet together now to discuss with you how, in what ways and with what means we can expand, deepen and diversify the mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties in the long-run. We are of the opinion that the possibilities for cooperation are boundless, and that we have to reach an accord on their comprehensive utilization and implementation in the interest of our two peoples.

Esteemed guests of the Republic of India, I hope that during your visit to Bulgaria you will succeed in visiting parts of Bulgaria and seeing what we have achieved in the peaceful years following the victory of the socialist revolution, which is truly a short period of time within the 13-century-old history of Bulgaria. Our successes in developing the economy, culture and standard of living of the people have been achieved by overcoming difficulties. They are a result of the efforts of all the working people. They are a result of cooperation with the socialist community countries and of our cooperation with all friendly countries. Our goals and our willpower, however, are to achieve even greater successes. One of the fundamental and absolute conditions in this respect is the presence of peace in Europe and the world.

We meet each other at a time when the international situation is particularly tense and when the threat of a thermonuclear war overshadows the planet like a stormy cloud. In the 1970's owing to the struggle of the progressive forces, a series of steps were undertaken for strengthening world peace. A serene climate of detente has consolidated itself in international relations and peace was recognized as an everyday necessity, and as the only reasonable alternative for mankind. However, international imperialism, hegemonism and reaction have recently undertaken an offensive against peace and detente, against understanding and cooperation among states and peoples. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that they do not wish to coincide with the new realities in the world--with the successes of the socialist countries and with the victories of peoples who rejected colonial oppression and are choosing their own roads to social development. International imperialism, hegemonism and reaction are fanning hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and are kindling new hotbeds of tension in the areas of the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf. Being situated in proximity to the Middle East, we cannot but be alarmed with the exacerbation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, a conflict which continues and which serves only imperialist interests. We are of the opinion that the interests of Iran and Iraq, and also of the world peace, require an immediate cease-fire in military operations and the solution of all problems inherited from the imperialist and colonial domination to be resolved without any foreign interference but around the negotiating table.

True to their nature, the imperialists resort to gross military provocations, blackmail and aventures. They want to deploy new strategic nuclear weapons in Europe in the most irresponsible manner, and build new military bases in the area of the Indian Ocean.

All honest and sober-minded statesmen and politicians, public and cultural figures and all working people are dutybound to become aware of their fateful responsibility involving the danger threatening world peace. We are aware of the fact that under the stockpiled thermonuclear reserves only a single spark is enough to put the planet in such flames that life disappears.

The Indian people are wise. I read somewhere about a good Indian proverb: "When fire breaks out it is too late to dig a well." It is clear to us that in the event of a thermonuclear war, regardless of on which territory it breaks out, it will not only be too late to look for water but there will be no one left to dig the well.

Mr President, a week ago, prior to your arrival in Bulgaria, here in Sofia the World People's Peace Parliament was held. It was particularly fruitful and adopted a charter of the World People's Peace Parliament. The participants in this forum, more than 2,000 delegates from more than 130 countries, came together and reiterated that peace is a natural and irrevocable right of the people. However, one must struggle for this right and defend it. We are optimists. We believe that mankind will bridle the warmongers and that war will be removed from the present and future in the name of life and in the name of the socioeconomic and cultural perfection of each man, each people and all mankind.

The peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of India are united in the struggle for peace. They strive for and work to safeguard and strengthen peace and to peacefully settle international misunderstandings and conflicts. They also work for political and military detente, and for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems. We highly appraise the peaceful foreign pooicy of your government.

I hope, dear envoys of the Indian people, that we will continue to march together in the future along this common path of peace, understanding and cooperation. Wishing you a pleasant stay in Bulgaria, I propose a toast:

--To the good health and happiness of his excellency the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and of his wife;

--To the progress of friendly India;

--To the further deepening of the friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and India;

--To the good health and happiness of all those present.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS DRAGOYCHEVA, DEPARTS

AU150909 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA)--Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and honorary chairman of the all-national committee for Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, received yesterday Mrs Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party, member of the Revolutionary Council and Minister of Education of Afghanistan.

Mrs Dragoycheva made the guest familiar with the revolutionary struggles of the Bulgarian people and the achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The guest told of the firm determination of the Afghan people to defend their national independence and to build up a free and prosperous socialist Afghanistan.

Today Mrs Ratebzad left the country.

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU141646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] On 14 October Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly. The meeting was attended by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

INFORMATION SYSTEM ORGANIZATION AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU112019 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Oct (BTA)--Bulgaria will aid Mozambique in building up her national documentation and information system. The two countries' agreement on the subject is mirrored in the document signed tonight by Mr Rashko Angelinov, first deputy-chairman of the unified system for social information committee of Bulgaria, and Mr (Route Serano), director of the National Information and Documentation Centre of Mozambique.

Informatics is a new sphere to which will extend bilateral cooperation whose start was marked during the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov in Mozambique in 1978.

Bulgaria will train and have for specialization Mozambique specialists. Bulgarian specialists will also help Mozambique with the automation of documentation.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIAN VISIT 10 OCTOBER

AU141148 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, returned to Sofia last night after a visit to socialist Ethiopia.

At Sofia airport Comrade Doynov was welcomed by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS, DYULGEROV SPEAKS AT GRAIN CONFERENCE

AU101125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A nationwide conference on grain production and its more effective utilization is being held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. This conference was convened by decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Party and state leaders headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov are attending the conference. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read a report. Problems of increasing yields in grain crops, of rationally utilizing the land and of implementing the most progressive and contemporary technologies and perfections in labor organization were discussed. The issue of fully utilizing the [words indistinct] grain in all kinds of consumption were reviewed with great concern. It is expected that in the next few years Bulgaria will be among the leaders in world grain production.

Petur Dyulgerov Speech

AU100917 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct (BTA)--Bulgaria is one of the world's ten foremost countries in average yields of wheat and maize in recent years, said Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, in his report to the national session on grain production held here today by the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. He stressed that the growth of national grain production is due solely to intensive factors.

The session was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who made a long statement.

Mr Dyulgerov underlined in his report that this session was called for several considerations. In the first place, these are the steadily growing needs of the country in raw materials for the food industry. In the next five-year period and until 1990 Bulgarian agriculture must ensure sufficient production to meet the requirements of the people. The national grain production is playing a major role in this task.

The second consideration is that grain production has strategical importance for the rapid increase of effectivity and competitiveness of Bulgarian agriculture. And the third consideration is that grain production offers the most favourable conditions for an accelerated transfer of the scientific achievements in agriculture. The new developments now in progress show that in the 8th five-year period and up to 1990 Bulgaria can actually not only overtake but even outstrip the most developed countries in labour efficiency and effectivity of production, said he.

Pointing out some of the countries as steady producers of high and stable yields in grain crops, the speaker also noted that the successes achieved in grain production at the same time fall short of meeting the needs of the country and the existing objective possibilities of agriculture.

The major conclusion from the analysis of the achievements and the shortcomings is that every necessary condition exists in Bulgaria to ensure in the next five-year period a sharp increase of the production of cereal and fodder grain, raising the effectivity of production, stressed the secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The task set by the CC of the BCP before the national agriculture is to increase grain production in the 8th five-year period by 2.5-3 million tons, and from 250 to 300 kg per capita, said the speaker.

What are the more important steps to solve this strategical task?

The intensive factors should be used to the full. The analysis has shown that in the 8th five-year period the average yields of grain staples could be from 4,500 to 5,000 kg per decare for wheat, 6,600 kg for maize (including 8,000 kg for land under irrigation), from 3,800 to 4,000 kg for barley, from 1,900 to 2,000 kg for soybeans and over 2,000 kg for sunflower. A course towards increasing the acreage under grain should be taken, said Mr Dyulgerov. Land under grain in the 8th five-year period should be increased with at least 200,000 hectares, adding about 100,000 hectares already next year.

The further improvement of the structure of grain crops offers a great reserve for increase of grain production, underlined Mr Dyulgerov. Along with this it is necessary to use generally and at accelerated rates the best scientific achievements and know-how, high intelligence in work and in the entire production process.

The speaker dwelt on the measures for the most effective use of cereal and fodder grain. He said that in the production of grain per capita Bulgaria comes sixth in the world and second of the socialist countries. This offers conditions for far greater achievements in the production of meat, milk and eggs, where most of the produced grain goes.

The research institutes and agriculture are entrusted with the task to outline concrete measures for the improvement of the structure of grain varieties with a view of their productivity, overall resistance, quality and suitability for industrial production. Besides this, highly effective methods should be developed to meet the possibilities for production and the specific requirements of the different varieties.

The speaker laid emphasis on the use of chemicals, irrigation and fodder production. He pointed out that in the 8th five-year period Bulgaria will be able to solve in general the protein problem in livestock breeding.

Mr Dyulgerov said in conclusion that the tasks set by the CC of the BCP in grain production fully comply with the potential of the country which has every material, scientific and workforce resources for this purpose.

STANKO TODOROV ATTENDS PROPAGANDISTS MEETING

AU102019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the Bureau of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee with workers from the party, trade union and Komsomol training and education sector in the okrug was held at the Palace of Culture in Pernik today. The meeting was devoted to the new party school year.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov, who greeted the propaganda workers on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and especially on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

In his speech Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed the basic factors which are determining the image of ideological work at the present stage of development pertaining to topical domestic and international issues. He pointed out that political-educational work must be linked to preparations for the 12th BCP Congress and to the implementation of the decisions that the congress will adopt. Comrade Stanko Todorov awarded a group of propagandists on behalf of the State Council for their long-standing work.

BRIEFS

ANTINOISE CONGRESS--The 11th Congress of the Antinoise International Association began in Varna today. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Austria, Italy, the FRG, Norway, the Netherlands and of another eight countries will discuss the basic subject of the congress: Man and the Noise of Machines. They will also undertake some measures for solving this particularly important problem. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POLISH ECONOMIC NORMALIZATION

LD141154 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Discussing developments in Poland Radio Prague's observer Slavka Komonova points out today that the recent sixth Central Committee session of Poland's United Workers Party had declared restoring the full operation of the nation's economy and improving the situation on the home market to be a nationwide task and the party's overall duty. It is a demanding task as the present state of Poland's national economy reaches 80 to 85 percent of its normal operational standards. The home market is short of goods to the tune of hundreds of millions of zloty. The situation is further complicated by the grain harvests and other crop yields being below average. The market situation will therefore pose problems after wage rises agreed upon by Poland's government and the working people.

[Word indistinct] Attention is being paid to all these problems by party bodies and organizations. Measures are being taken to ensure full development of production and to speedily make up for losses sustained in the nation's economy. The work of officials and members of the party is very exacting and also necessitates changes in working methods. To put into effect resolutions adopted at the sixth Central Committee session of Poland's United Workers Party, communists must win the support of all working people and, with their assistance, fully speed up production. In the process of fulfilling these demanding tasks, the party itself will experience a process of consolidation and strengthening.

Speaking in Szczecin on Saturday, the party's first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, said that the consolidation of the party ranks and all society is a paramount task. He also spoke of the necessity of convening the ninth congress of the party while precongress discussions will deal with all stages of development and form viewpoints regarding all crucial questions. On the basis of this discussion it will then be possible to submit to the congress a realistic political and economic program.

As discussions with Polish working people already show, they are aware of the seriousness of the present situation and will make every effort to remove shortcomings in Poland's economy. They are condemning those who interfere in their internal affairs. For example, the United States House of Representatives has adopted a resolution advising Poland's working people to settle their problems peacefully, urging the government of Poland to abide by its commitments without what the United States politicians choose to call threat of force and so on and so forth. They chose to refer to the general declaration of human rights and the Helsinki Final Act. The working people of Poland are justified in asking who has given these people the right to talk on their behalf and try to act as arbiter with regard to agreements between Poland's working people and government. The point is that they are absolutely able to solve their own problems under the leadership of Poland's United Workers Party.

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR CUBA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD141424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left by air for Cuba today. He will conduct final talks on the coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cuba for the years 1981-1985.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES LEBANESE WOMEN'S LEADER

LD142154 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 14 Oct (CTK)--Marie Kabrhelova, Secretariat member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee, received here Tuesday prominent representative of the Lebanese women's and peace movement Zahia Salman, founder and chairman of the Lebanese Society for Care of the Child. Zahia Salman is currently paying a 10-day visit to Czechoslovakia. In a friendly talk they conferred about positive results of the recent world conference on U.N. Decade for Women in Copenhagen, about the Middle East situation and possibilities and forms of further cooperation between the two organizations. Zahia Salman appreciated the support of the Czechoslovak Union of Women for the just struggle of Lebanese women against Israeli aggression and for the ideas of peace and progress.

CHARTER 77 WRITES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGING SPOKESMAN RELEASE

NC142029 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 14 Oct (AFP)--Spokesmen for the Charter 77 human rights movement have written to Amnesty International asking the London-based organisation to use its influence to obtain the release of Charter spokesman Rudolf Battek, held in jail since last June. Copies of the letter, which was sent yesterday, were given to Western corresponents here today. The letter said that Mr Battek, who had first been charged with disorderly behaviour and violence against the police, which could have resulted in a three-year prison sentence, was now charged only with damaging a policeman's health, carrying a maximum one-year term. It added that the policeman said he had suffered shock after an argument with Mr Battek and had produced a certificate for two weeks' hospitalisation and one week's convalescence. The letter noted that Mr Battek had been jailed twice before--from 1969 to 1970 and from 1971 to 1973--and said he was a chronic asthmatic and had to remain sitting up all through the night.

MINISTERS PARTICIPATE IN 'HARD-HITTING' TV PRESS CONFERENCES

WA150900 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Zdena Bakesova article in the column "Comment": "Ministers Under Fire"]

[Text] Ministers under fire--of questions, of course. We are talking about the series of press conferences with ministers of various portfolios produced by the Editorial Board of Television One of which--the fourth one in the series--was aired Monday evening [29 September], regrettably without a prior notification. The up-to-date, hard-hitting and highly stimulating news reporting has proved to be equal to the expectations of the contemporary viewer, interested in the problems under discussion. Up until now the television series featuring news conferences with cabinet members has been concerned primarily with topical questions of the economy, and it can be said that--both by the selection of its subjects and by its well-informed and specific answers--it has fulfilled its purpose, which is to make the majority of people feel that they are directly involved in the action The first press conference was somewhat marred by excessive talkativeness of the newspapermen but the later ones acquired a fast pace. In order to make them even more dynamic and to increase their scope and the timeliness of the replies, the editorial board might consider decreasing the number of participants in the future conferences. But in any case, it is a very much needed media project which on the one hand clarifies many problems and on the other hand stimulates people's minds in a constructive manner. And that is how it should be!

CPSL SESSION DISCUSSES REPORT ON SLOVAK 5-YEAR PLAN

LD142156 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the CPSL Central Committee opened in Bratislava today. It is discussing a report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development under the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] in the spirit of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting is being attended by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCP Central Committee. In addition to members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, those present include the members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, heads of departments at the CPSL Central Committee, chief secretaries and secretaries responsible for industry and agriculture in the regional CPSL committees and the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and members of the government of the SSR; secretaries of the Slovak Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Union of Youth, leading workers in the mass media and propaganda and other guests.

The CPSL Central Committee elected working commissions. The session was opened by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who submitted to the Central Committee the proposal of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee to convene a regular congress of the CPSL on 20 March 1981. The task of the congress as the supreme body of the CPSL will be a discussion of the results attained in implementing the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL congress and outline future tasks of the party in Slovakia, elect a new Central Committee of the CPSL and the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL.

The CPSL as a territorial organization and an inseparable part of the CPCZ has in all its activities been guided by the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress; it has creatively applied the constantly valid documents, the lessons of the crisis-ridden development of the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress, as well as the resolution on topical tasks connected with unity of the party. It has worked for Leninist purity of the party ranks, for political, ideological, organizational and action unity of the party. It has waged a struggle for higher quality and efficiency in all work, for the education of an all-round mature personality of builders of socialism.

The working people are actively supporting this policy of our party. It is fair to say that communists in Slovakia, on the basis of systematic organizational and politico-educational work, have achieved positive results in implementing the fundamental targets mapped out by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed that in preparing annual and plenary annual meetings, party conferences and the CPSL congress, which will be an inseparable component of the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the unity of party ranks must be consolidated even further. Demands on and the responsibility of each and every communist must be increased for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to him. He stated the conviction that communists in Slovakia and--under their leadership--the rest of the working people as well will greet the CPSL congress and the CPCZ congress, as well as the 60th anniversary of our party, with a vast development of political and labor initiative oriented toward the future all-round development of our socialist society.

The report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development under the conditions of the SSR in the spirit of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee was submitted by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and SSR premier. In the report, communists in the SSR fully endorse the resolution of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee which will be the substance of work in the period leading up to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The report stressed that the increase in national revenue of the SSR by roughly 25 percent, with an all-state growth of 21-22 percent, must be seen as an undeniable success in the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Industry has played a decisive part in the overall successful dynamism of the economic development of the SSR. Notwithstanding more adverse average climatic conditions, agricultural production in the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be roughly 9-10 percent higher than in the previous 5-year period. Capital investment, the volume of which will be roughly 36 percent higher in the Sixth 5-Year Plan than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, has done much to expand the technical and material base of productive and nonproductive sectors.

The report states that we have achieved an undeniable success in the further development of living standards and in consolidating the social certainties of people. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan social consumption will rise by more than 26 percent, personal consumption by roughly 23 percent in Slovakia.

Thanks to the application of the leading role of the party and support of its policy by millions of citizens, we have attained a host of positive results in the implementation of the economic and social program.

In the next section the report makes a critical and frank analysis of the causes of shortcomings. The decisive cause of deviation, in accordance with the analysis made at the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, according to the report, is the fact that we did not succeed in fully implementing the strategic line of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses for higher efficiency and work quality.

In the next 5-year plan the formation of the social product in Slovakia is supposed to rise by approximately 22 percent, while the national revenue is to rise somewhat faster. In this context the report concretely states the major tasks of individual branches of the national economy, including the protection of the environment and, in particular, scientific and technical progress, external economic relations and cooperation among the CSSR and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

We shall continue to develop and raise the quality of living standards in proportion to our successful creation of material resources.

In conclusion, the report analyzes the major tasks connected with the development of the state national economic plan for 1981. It states critically that the draft plans submitted by individual enterprises, economic production units and sectors do not in their sum total live up to the objectives of the directives. This demonstrates that not everywhere have leading workers understood the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as the supreme political task in the current period.

To ensure the successful application of the package of measures and the effective functioning of economic mechanisms, the following requirements are essential:

To prepare a balanced 5-year plan with the required degree of stability; intensify the (?balanced material links) by consistently dealing with supplier-consumer relations; to clarify (?indices) in the establishment of norms and, hand-in-hand with the implementation of measures, improve direct management and control activity.

BRIEFS

CZECH HARVEST--By 5 October late potatoes were harvested from 58.4 percent of the area under cultivation in the Czech Socialist Republic, corn for silage from 72.8 percent, and sugar beets from 6.2 percent. By the same date winter wheat was sown on 32.2 percent of the planned area, rye on 78.6 percent, and winter barley on 105.9 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

CZECH HAY PROCUREMENT--By 21 September agricultural enterprises and procurement organizations in the Czech Socialist Republic procured 128,033 tons of hay, which was 15,326 tons more than at the same time last year and almost 3,000 tons more than the final result for 1979. The plan for 1980 is to procure 130,000 tons of hay. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

HARVESTING IN BOHEMIA--In Central Bohemia only about 3,200 hectares of grain crops remain unharvested. Straw has not yet been gathered from 6 percent of the acreage. Potato gathering and the harvesting of corn for silage is lagging. In Western Bohemia cereals have been harvested 95.4 percent; the remaining 8,600 hectares are mostly oats and beans. Straw has been gathered 76.5 percent, potatoes 36 percent and corn 41.8 percent. In Southern Bohemia potatoes have been gathered from more than 9,000 hectares, which is 36 percent of the 25,000 hectares planted. More than 50 percent of corn for silage has been stored. In higher areas, mostly in Sumava, more than 2,000 hectares of grain remain to be harvested. In Eastern Bohemia the potato harvesting lag amounts to 7 percent; only 6,900 hectares, or 43 percent, of potatoes have been harvested. Potato deliveries for consumption, industry and seed have been completed 14 percent; more than 9,000 tons of this amount go to large consumers, households and retail trade. Cereals must be harvested from 3,500 hectares, and vegetables from 2,500 hectares. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 30 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--Potatoes remain to be gathered from the last 10,000 hectares in Slovakia, which is about 25 percent of the area under cultivation; sugar beets have been harvested from 20 percent so far. The harvest of corn for grain has only begun--the first 4,000 of about 150,000 hectares have been brought in. Winter grain crops have been sown on 191,000 hectares so far; winter wheat accounts for 140,000 hectares already sown. The planned area for sowing winter grain crops is 461,431 hectares in Slovakia. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK CORN HARVEST ESTIMATES--Corn for grain was sown on 167,236 hectares in Slovakia this year. Of this, more than 151,000 hectares were sown in the socialist sector. According to estimates of 15 September, the hectare yields will average 4.93 tons and total production will reach about 730,000 tons. The planned task for 1980 was to harvest 870,000 tons of corn grain in Slovakia. Due to favorable climatic conditions in the second half of September, the actual yields will probably be higher than the original estimates. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Oct 80 p 3 AU]

HARVESTING IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA--In the southern areas of Eastern Slovakia 6,000 hectares of cereals remain unharvested because the soil is flooded; since this acreage would otherwise be lost, cattle or sheep must be driven there to graze. The 17,546 hectares of potatoes in the region are 56 percent harvested. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 80 pp 1,2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES IRAQI SPECIAL ENVOY NA'IM HADDAD

LD141752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Na'im Haddad, member of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, for an extensive discussion in the State Council building. Na'im Haddad, who, as special envoy of the secretary general of the regional command of the socialist Arab Ba'th Party and chairman of the Revolution Command Council, president of the Republic Saddam Husayn, is visiting a number of countries. He conveyed a personal message to Erich Honecker.

The chairman of the GDR State Council reciprocated the friendly greetings. He stressed that the GDR, together with the other socialist states, was making every effort to secure peace. The GDR was following with concern the continuing military conflict between Iraq and Iran and imperialist attempts to use the armed conflict for their own ends. In the GDR's view, controversial issues between states should be resolved by means of peaceful negotiations, without external interference. It was to be hoped, therefore, that the military conflict would end quickly and the tensions between the two states, with which the GDR had manifold relations, could be eliminated by political means.

Erich Honecker stressed that the current situation posed a great threat to the further development of Iraq and Iran as well as to the whole region. He drew attention in this respect particularly to the activities of U.S. imperialism and other imperialist powers aimed at taking advantage of the situation which had developed to further expand their military presence in the region and, on the excuse of securing "vital interests," interfering in the internal affairs of other states. The GDR continued to stand in solidarity at the side of the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism. This also applied to the obstinate struggle of the Arab peoples for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. Erich Honecker warmly welcomed the efforts to reach a political solution.

Erich Honecker described the exchange of views with the special envoy of the Iraqi Republic's president as an expression of the desire to smooth the way for a political settlement. An end to the military clashes and settlement of the conflicts as soon as possible would help to improve the political climate in the Middle East region and serve the cause of peace in the world.

Erich Honecker praised the traditional relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq and stressed the GDR's interest in continuing peaceful cooperation between the two states. Also present at the meeting was GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TISCH TALKS WITH JAPANESE TU OFFICIAL

LD142102 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting in Berlin today, chairman of the FDGB Executive Harry Tisch, and Japanese Trade Union Chairman Motofumi Makieda, expressed their concurring view on securing peace and detente. These are decisive prerequisites for a better life for the workers, says a joint press communique.

The FDGB and Japanese Sohyo trade unions regard the continuation of detente, including arms limitation and disarmament, as the basic goals of trade unions. Both sides oppose every aggressive policy of confrontation aimed at creating hotbeds of tension in the world. They call for the immediate ratification of SALT II.

ADN COMPLAINS OF FRG, W. BERLIN TELEPHONE ABUSES

LD141820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 17 Oct 80

["Springer Abuses Telephone Traffic Between West Berlin and GDR"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN)--In connection with the newly laid down minimum money exchange requirements for persons from nonsocialist states and West Berlin, it was learned from West Berlin's MORGENPOST that the Axel-Springer-Service (ASD) has conducted a lightning telephone poll in "central German towns and East Berlin." According to Springer, 17 of the altogether 74 persons contacted put down the telephone receiver without making a statement. Thirty said that they did not wish to comment. The remainder were prepared to comment.

This announcement by the Axel-Springer-Service has, according to well-informed GDR circles, confirmed a report that the free telephone system between the FRG, West Berlin and the GDR is used not only for public opinion polls but also for espionage purposes.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

LD141316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2125 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR, State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent the following greetings message today to the Standing Committee of the Christian Peace Conference meeting in Eisenach:

"Allow me to send you my most cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of your meeting.

"Your important conference is being held in complicated international times. The greatest efforts by all people of good will are required in order to ward off the dangers to peace, to preserve the progress won in relations between peoples and to bring about an improvement in the international climate.

"The GDR is committed to these noble aims. It spares no effort in seeing that detente continues into the 1980's and brings about disarmament. In this it shows itself to be at all times a reliable ally of all the peoples fighting for peace, freedom and independence.

"We have boundless esteem for your worldwide movement for peace and social justice. In your commitment to independence, which is characterized by Christian motives and values, we see an important contribution to the struggle for a peaceful and more humanitarian world.

"The GDR is united with you and all forces committed to peace and humanity in believing that attempts to return to a cold war policy by way of confrontation and striving for military superiority must be halted. The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community have, with their numerous proposals, created solid foundations for arriving at understanding on the most urgent problems of the safeguarding of peace. The arms race must be stopped, disarmament demanded and mankind saved from a nuclear catastrophe. This would also free for urgent social needs means that today are still flowing into armaments.

"Rest assured that the GDR will continue to work unswervingly for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and will support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Latin America and Asia for their liberation from national neocolonial and racist oppression.

"I am most deeply convinced that your meeting in Eisenach, which continues the responsible work of the Christian Peace Conference, is making a weighty contribution to the solution of the questions of peace. I most sincerely wish you success."

AGRICULTURE ESSENTIALLY COVERS COUNTRY'S FOOD DEMAND

DW131121 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0707 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] In today's editorial NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, the paper of the NDPD, discusses the fact that the GDR's agriculture and foodstuffs sector cover the country's demand in meat and meat products, milk and milk products. The paper writes: Even though the per capital agricultural area is only 0.37 hectares, which is just about the size of a soccer field, our agriculture and foodstuffs sector cover more than four-fifths of the requirements. This is possible only by means of systematic intensification combined with socialist rationalization.

The article further states that these results would be inconceivable without socialist division of labor with other countries of the socialist community. In the field of mechanization alone, which is an important factor of intensification, the GDR needs more than 400 assorted agricultural machines which it cannot produce on its own. Just as important is the cooperation in the construction of industrial installations and in the cultivation of new strains of vegetables, the article stresses.

NATIONAL-ZEITUNG states in conclusion: Socialist division of labor, cooperation, and specialization in agriculture, in the industry supplying means of production, and in agricultural science are aimed at the intensification of agricultural production and the gradual transition to industry-like forms of production. Even under the currently complicated international conditions they constitute an essential contribution to the systematic supply of the people with foodstuffs and of the industry with raw materials.

BRIEFS

AID TO ALGERIA--Berlin--As part of the measures decided by the GDR Government over the weekend for sending immediate aid to the victims of the earthquake catastrophe in Algeria, an Interflug plane flew to Algeria from Dresden on Tuesday. The plane was carrying an extensive aid consignment consisting mainly of the urgently needed blood plasma, medicines and medical equipment. Aid goods from the GDR's Red Cross were also transported on this plane. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 14 Oct 80 LD]

BOXBERG POWERPLANT COMPLETED--The construction of the large powerplant in Boxberg has been completed on 10 October with a festive celebation. With an output of more than 3,500 megawatts it is at present the greatest European powerplant operating on a soft coal basis. The project was implemented with the help of the USSR and experts from Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Jobs were saved through the workers competition initiative and costs were lowered by about M18 million. Due to stepped-up scientific-technical progress in connection with the building of the powerplant, some M280 million of investment means could be saved. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR in German 0900 GMT 10 Oct 80 DW]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PARTY WORK, PROBLEMS

LD141924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo today discussed and defined the tasks of the party work after the sixth party Central Committee plenum. Problems connected with present supplies to the market, stocking reserves for winter and problems connected with the current difficult situation in agriculture were discussed. The Politburo also acquainted itself with the work of the Commission for Economic Reform and recommended the inclusion of representatives of work forces, economic activists from enterprises and federations, and representatives of scholars in the commission.

COMMERCIAL BANK SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR FRG CREDITS

LD141956 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has announced that two financial cooperation agreements have been signed in Frankfurt/Main between the Polish Commercial Bank and a consortium of West German banks.

The first agreement envisages the granting of a DM400 million credit to the Polish Commercial Bank for the development of the Lublin coal basin. This credit is to be repaid by deliveries of 4 million tons of coal in 1986-90.

The second agreement concerns a long-term credit of DM800 million which is allocated to cover the current imports from the Federal Republic.

SOLIDARITY UNION CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS IN GDANSK

LD141351 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia, 14 Oct (PAP)--A national meeting of the consultative commission of the Solidarity independence and self-governing trade union has been held in Gdansk. Among the issues discussed was the matter of strikes. It was recognized that strikes are to be used only as a last resort after exhausting all other attempts to persuade or use pressure. It was confirmed that it is forbidden to organize strikes without the agreement of the relevant interfactory founding committee.

There was also discussion of ways of putting on pressure other than strikes, such as circulating petitions or organizing rallies, but only with the agreement of the authorities. Other methods would be the occupation of specific offices or a boycott. A protest was expressed against Council of Ministers Resolution No 81/80 of 6 September this year concerning pay raises, stating that this resolution contradicts the agreements signed by the government commissions.

SZCZECIN PORT WORKERS SIGN PROTOCOL WITH GOVERNMENT

LD141404 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Szczecin--The factory workers commission of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex has signed a protocol with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy on the implementation of the demands of the Szczecin and Swinoujscie longshoremen put forward during the August strikes. The signing of the document was preceded by several weeks of talks, accompanied by a discussion of the problems affecting the port's work force. The protocol, which was signed for the port by chairman of the factory workers commission Jozef Wichary and for the ministry by Deputy Minister Tadeusz Zylkowski, contains 110 decisions. As we have been informed, many of them have already been implemented. They concern social and pay issues in particular. All the port workers' pay demands have been met. In addition, a definite deadline has been fixed for working out the new pay schedule which will enable the successive solution of all pay problems in the future as well.

VIENNA TV INTERVIEWS OFFICIALS ON NEW TRADE UNIONS

AU142216 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German Second Program 2050 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with TRYBUNA LUDU commentator Ryzsard Wojna and WIEZ editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki in Warsaw; date not given; interviews granted separately--recorded]

[Text] [Coudenhove-Kalergi] Mr Wojna, at the climax of the strike you wrote a commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU which elicited great attention. In the commentary you warned the Poles that if developments continued as they were, this could lead to a national catastrophe. Do you still see such a danger? Does this possibility still exist or has it been prevented by the Danzig agreement?

[Wojna] Partly averted--partly because what I was afraid of more than a month ago, 6 or 7 weeks ago--was the continued weakness, weakening of the state. A state leans on authority and naturally also on force, power. Both these elements are weakened in the present situation, authority as well as the possibility of using power. I may say right away here that I object to that possibility, but naturally this component exists in each state and also plays a certain role.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] If one looks at life in Poland, at the tremendous discussion that has been unleashed everywhere, one is inadvertently reminded of the climate in Czechoslovakia, of the spring. Do you see any parallels, and what dangers do you see that could still threaten the entire movement?

[Mazowiecki] Well, you know I believe and I hope for the responsibility of our people. You--Western correspondents--have always asked such questions, do you remember? The same questions about dangers, not such dangers but other dangers; and I had to reply to such questions during the pope's visit. People in Europe must get used to the fact that we Poles are not only fantastic romanticists but that we have already displayed responsibility.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] The Polish Communist Party is now busy trying to regain the confidence which it lost during the crisis. Is this possible at all? I have heard people say here: The party has died.

[Wojna] Now, of course, things must start with a reckoning--first with our own mistakes involving several people in the party, who are responsible for these mistakes. Well, this is the beginning.

[Coudenhove-Kalerge] Then I guess a new road must be found?

[Wojna] Yes, but we have already spoken about the road for months. Some people have spoken about that for years. But in my opinion, the most important thing now is to fully adjust the party to the new political conditions in Poland.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] Mr Mazowiecki, you have participated in all the Polish events with the opposition since 1956. Properly speaking, what is new about this present situation in 1980?

[Mazowiecki] What is new is--I hope--the result. For the first time, an institutional form--that is something that society has achieved--must be defended. This institutional form is the new trade unions that are independent and self-managed, trade unions that are managing themselves. This is what was lacking at that time. In 1956 there was no such institutional form.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] Where do you draw the borderline, where do the antisocialist elements begin, the enemies of socialism, who as your paper writes, want to exploit these trade unions, and where are the legitimate forces of the workers class in these trade unions?

[Wojna] The borderline is recognition of the basic principles of the socialist system, and this also comprises these two important components: Polish alliances and precisely the leading role of the party. I believe this--I belong to those people who believe that the methods, the instruments with which we have thus far exerted that leading role, are so outdated, are so ill-adjusted to the present situation, to the educational standard of the Polish people, that hence we must change very many things in this respect.

VARIOUS PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS HELD

LD142010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The most urgent tasks of party echelons and organizations emerging from the decisions of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are the subject of today's plenary meetings of party voivodship committees in Bialystok, Ciechanow and Plock.

BYDGOSZCZ VOIVODSHIP DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMANDS

LD140924 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A working meeting of the voivodship team for the realization of the demands--and over 7,000 of them have been received by the voivodship office in Bydgoszcz--took place today. The meeting was attended by representatives of three branch trade unions and the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions. The situation concerning the realization of three groups of demands relating to wages, repairs, housing and housing construction, and also supply to the market of staple goods were discussed. The meeting was chaired by the Bydgoszcz governor, Stefan Warczak.

SEJM COMMITTEES EXAMINE ROLE OF LOCAL ORGANS

LD150844 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP)--A joint session of the Sejm committees for administration, local economy and environmental protection and for legislation was held here today. It examined the powers of local bodies of the state administration in [word indistinct] socio-economic needs of a region.

The debaters said that last years in Poland saw the curbing of self-reliance of the local bodies of the state administration by the centralization of powers and reduction of the range of activity of local authorities.

A resolution of the Council of Ministers approving a model change to improve the functioning of local administrative bodies and to upgrade the management and planning system, worked out by the Planning Commission, becomes effective as of January 1, 1981.

The basic problem remains the implementation of the changes proposed in the resolution. Detailed solutions will require substantive analyses and consultations between voivodships [words indistinct].

First of all, one should take steps to increase the rank, prestige and importance of people's councils and organs of local administration. It is also important to improve the functioning of the regional economy to enable it to more effectively solve local economic and social problems than has been possible so far.

The aim is to create the situation in which local authorities will make decisions on production, organization of live division of the assets produced, the priorities in solving public issues in their respective regions, towns and rural communes.

WEEKLY VIEWS PROBLEMS OF MEDIA CENSORSHIP

LD121456 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP)--The clogging of an important channel of social information in books, press, radio and television was one of the important reasons for the deformation of socialist democracy, wrote Polish lawyers' weekly PRAWO I ZYCIE. This diagnosis put by the striking worker crews on the Baltic coast was reflected in the accord signed with the government.

Many decisions of the GUKPPIW [Chief Office for the Control of Press, Publishing and Public Performances] Central Censorship Office were an outcome of orders and restrictions which were frequently inspired by government authorities to protect the particular interests of some ministries, regions or even individual persons.

At the same time, readers could notice considerable differences in the reliability of materials released by different media. This means that quite often the state censorship was more liberal than some editors in chief. The TV news is the most telling proof of this thesis. Almost everybody knows now who was the chief stage director of that "Hour of Wellbeing"--it was not the GUKPPIW.

The to-date experience shows that the subordination of censorship to the chief administration body, i.e. the premier, does not bring socially profitable effects. This is understandable as the government is directly responsible for the state of economy, the degree in which the principles of democracy are realized, mistakes in planning, management, etc.

The right to objective evaluation of reality is the basic right of every citizen and one of the main conditions of democracy in highly organized societies. Being the chief organ of state authority, the Council of State should take over the control of the censorship office. Such solution would be more correct in terms of law too--all the other main state organs guarding the observance of the rule of law and citizens' rights are subordinated to the Council of State. Also, all the arguments that decided about taking away the supervision of the Supreme Chamber of Control from the Council of Ministers speak for such treatment of the censorship office.

The latest supplement to the administration code confirmed the principle of "two levels" in dealing with the organs of the democratic state. This principle must be also applied to censorship, and it should be possible to appeal the censor's decision to the Supreme Administration Court. This is impossible in the present structure of the GUKPPIW.

It may be argued whether the law should contain a list of instances requiring censors' interference as many publication restrictions result from other legislation imposed by other laws such as the penal, misdemeanours and civil codes.

This question should be answered affirmatively to show that the agreement between the government and the striking crews is carried into life in this domain.

Eventually I arrive at the conclusion, wrote M. Flasinski in PRAWO I ZYCIE, that the new resolution on censorship should include only those publication restrictions which are not provided for by other regulations.

TRADE UNIONS FACE CHALLENGE OVER PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD141217 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Edward Steen dispatch: "Polish Unions in Customs 'Test Case'"]

[Text] Warsaw--printing machinery sent as a gift to Solidarity, the independent trade union group, from trade union organisations all over Western Europe is being held up by Polish airport and harbour authorities.

"One of our representatives has been sitting at Okecie Airport in Warsaw for five days now to secure a sophisticated modern press sent by a Brussels-based trade union group," said Mr Andrzej Butkiewaicz, the independent trade union publicity officer in Gdansk.

"At present all we have is a 1959 duplicator on which we can only produce 1,500 copies; the stencils keep breaking.

"We are treating the equipment in Warsaw as a test case. If we can get that we can get everything else that is being held up at the borders by the government.

"As we said at the time of the warning strike two weeks ago, we'll be deciding on October 20 whether to take further strike action."

The customs' refusal to release the press has been justified on the basis that Solidarity has not yet been officially registered.

This is widely regarded as another government ruse to split the movement. Solidarity has written a protest letter to Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski protesting that the hold-up contravenes the convention of the International Labour Organisation.

PAP REPORTS NEW LAW TO CONTROL RETAIL PRICES

LD140840 Warsaw PAP in English 0236 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP)--A resolution of the Council of Ministers to control retail prices has become law. Thus, a list of goods and services has been compiled whose prices are to be fixed exclusively by the chairman of the State Price Commission. He will also have the right to fix prices on novelties and fashion goods, even those not covered by the list.

The resolution holds the chairman of the Price Commission duty bound to control prices and to institute reprisals against people guilty of overpricing. The obligation of enhanced price control has also shouldered on the ministers supervising industrial enterprises producing consumer goods, and the minister of internal trade.

The list covers over 100 [word indistinct] goods and services. A few examples: breads, flours, macaroni, rice, meat and products, lard, poultry, fish and products, vegetable fats, milk, butter, cheese, sugar, eggs, lemons, oranges, jams, tea, coffee, cocoa, honey, chocolate, Polish-made cigarettes.

Coal, natural gas, electricity, textile fabrics (excluding those made of 100 per cent wool, cotton and silk), blankets, towels, footwear, medicines, diapers, prams, school textbooks, matches, detergents for home use, oils and paints, soaps, basic cosmetics, glassware, kitchen stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric bulbs, radio and TV sets (exluding stereo and colour), furniture, rent, city transport fares, domestic railway and coach fares, postage, telephone, hairdressers' basic services, laundrying services, payment or kindergartens.

The public wants to be better informed on the principles and motives behind price changes, PAP commentator wrote in connection with the government resolution on prices. Family budgets should be the object of well-defined and clear policies, and not as was often the case in the past of rash manipulation. Covert price hikes were until recently something very common and very annoying. They were effected by way of introducing minor and unimportant alterations or improvements to established goods as justification for the price hikes. This method, not directly violating any rules binding manufacturers, was often approved of by their superior authorities.

The new resolution puts an end to such practices and is a guarantee of protection of basic interests of all consumers, and particularly those with the lowest incomes.

IMPORTS NECESSARY TO EASE SHORTAGES OF MEAT, SUGAR, BUTTER

LD140944 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 14 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP)--Problems of meeting consumer demand for food in the fourth quarter of the year are discussed by TRYBUNA LUDU. The daily said that, according to data supplied by the Ministry of Food Industry, meat purchases from farms will fall by 120-145,000 tonnes short of the planned target. This means that it will be extremely difficult to secure meat supplies for the population equalling last year's. The missing 70,000 tonnes [as received] will have to be imported, on top of earlier imports. Another step aimed at alleviating the crunch in meat supplies is rationing. Work is under way on drafts of alternative methods of rationing to be submitted for public discussion.

Another critical commodity is sugar. Overall needs stand at 1.6 million tonnes, while this year's production is expected to be 1.2 million. To ease the situation on the consumer market, decisions will be taken which will drastically cut sugar availability for industrial purposes. Also, rationing has been restored after a period of free sales.

Is rationing in the cards as far as butter is concerned? TRYBUNA LUDU asked. It is hard to tell, but supplies are becoming increasingly erratic, and not without cause. It is expected that milk purchasing from farms in the fourth quarter will be lower by 85 million litres than last year, making it very difficult to meet this year's production plans of butter. What is more, even the fulfillment of the plan does not guarantee adequate market supplies, making imports necessary.

It is expected that despite problems, more flour, macaroni, wheat flakes etc. will be available on the market than in the last quarter of 1979.

Summing up this review, TRYBUNA LUDU said that at the moment the room for manoeuvre in food market is negligible, and extra imports are just about the only viable solution. In the longer term, actions aimed at increasing the degree of self-sufficiency in food products are necessary.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO CUT INVESTMENTS REVIEWED

LD122325 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP)--Poland's situation in investing is highly complicated. The investment programme embarked upon in previous years far exceeds the financial possibilities of the state and the contractors' potential.

Hence, the issue which is most important at present is the selection of tasks, cuts in the investment programme and the change of its structure in accordance with the current social and economic needs of the country, in accordance with the contractors' potential and availability of materials.

The 6th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC has ordered the government through its decisions to lower already in the 4th quarter of this year the general level of investment outlays, to mothball some large projects and make the indispensable reallocation of means in the structure of outlays to the advantage of industries and enterprises producing marketables and exportable merchandise.

The Planning Commission has already launched a review and thorough analysis of the largest projects now under way, precisely from the viewpoint of their selection and possibilities of concentrating means and building potential on the most significant projects in the present socio-economic situation.

This concerns in the first place the most expensive projects whose construction takes a long time and is little advanced, as well as those projects which would require in further stages of construction extensive imports of machinery and equipment from capitalist countries.

The selection is to be made with the issue of solving social and economic needs in mind, which means that such spheres of activity as housing construction, municipal economy, food economy and agriculture, raw materials production and modernization ventures should be excluded from investment cuts programme. The same is true of health service projects.

The proposals of changes in the structure of investments and halting in the realization of some projects will be put to discussion in competent ministries, professional and social milieus, and in the Sejm.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SALE OF LUXURY GOODS

LD092252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Anna Andrzejewska interview with Stanislaw Chmielewski, director of the Warsaw internal trade enterprise--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Can you tell me what goods will be withdrawn from Pewex shops and what their prices will be?

[Answer] First, I would like to note that there are not many of these products. Their value amounts to Z25 million. The point is not, perhaps, the size of turnover but the fact that these products will supplement other goods sold in shops. A sizeable portion of these is made up of cloth and furs--we have over 40,000 meters of them. We have also received about 270 carpets.

[Question] Only 270 carpets?

[Answer] Of course. Next, radio and TV equipment--675 units. (?Other items include) leather products--670 pieces including, 150 sheepskin coats, and finally small household appliances worth about Z300,000.

[Question] What will the price of a sheepskin coat and of a carpet be?

[Answer] The price will be the average national retail price for such goods.

[Question] Mr Director, I insist, please give the price of a sheepskin coat and a carpet.

[Answer] A medium-size carpet will range from Z10,000 to Z18,000. A sheepskin coat will be from Z18,000 to Z2[illegible],000.

[Question] What about radio and TV equipment? Some of it is already on sale. What can we still expect to purchase of these?

[Answer] Color TV sets. There are about 500 of them.

CARGO SHIPS ARRIVING IN SZCZECIN FROM MURMANSK

LD121922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] There has been a recent increase in freight traffic on the Szczecin-Murmansk route. In the port of Szczecin, the Polish bulk cargo vessel MS Ziemia Koszalinska has almost finished unloading its 15,000 tons of apatite from Murmansk. The MS Kopalnia Siersza is due in shortly with a similar cargo.

TRIALS, INVESTIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES REPORTED

Tyranski Trial

LD111432 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP)--The Warsaw Voivodship Court continues reviewing the written depositions which Kazimierz Tyranski, the former managing director of the Minex Polish foreign trade enterprise, made during the investigation. The defendant has used the right to refuse any oral elucidations in his trial going on at the court here.

The depositions read recently concern chiefly the circumstances under which Tyranski's daughter was allocated an apartment by the former deputy director of a teacher's housing cooperative in return for a 6,000 dollars bribe. Tyranski also accepted a bribe of 250,000 dollars from representatives of a Swedish concern in return for his promise to promote their intersts.

Criminal Proceedings Official Interview

LD102136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Dr Henryk Krastki, head of the Department for Criminal Proceedings in the Office of the Prosecutor General; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Director, are the criteria for criminal responsibility for crimes committed really the same in Poland for all citizens, irrespective of what office they hold?

[Answer] Polish law sees no difference in the field of criminal responsibility for crimes committed, but it should be pointed out that with respect to certain crimes, as for example, theft, any person who commits such a crime will be held responsible. However, in the case of such crimes as, for example bad management, waste or bribery, only those who hold certain defined posts in state organizations, the economy or in the social fields can be held criminally responsible and be made to account for their actions.

The heart of the matter is this: Every person who violates the law must bear the consequences outlined by the law, irrespective of what office he holds in state, social or economic administrations.

The prosecutor's office has always observed this principle in its work. Proof of this can be found, for example, in the fact that in 1979 a total of 286 directors of enterprises, chairmen of cooperatives or their deputies and chief accountants were charged with stealing state property, and during the first 6 months of this year 153 were charged. During 1979, 100 persons were charged with the crime of bad management or waste, and during the first 6 months of this year 64 persons holding management positions were charged.

A few days ago, the Katowice Voivodship prosecutor's office issued an indictment against the director of the voivodship wholesale center for foodstuffs, Czeslaw Bunia, who received bribes from managers of shops and agents subordinate to him totalling Z100,000 and also foreign currency in return for better deliveries to their shops.

To insure that he pays his fines, the authorities seized his luxuriously furnished villa, as well as valuable protraits.

We know today that unfortunately not all persons who hold leading posts in state and economic administration who have used their offices to commit crimes have been brought to justice. But no one has informed the prosecutor's office about these activities. The prosecutor's office has no means to carry out investigations or control and can prosecute only when it receives reliable reports on crimes committed.

Militia Official on Crimes

LD141748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Lt Col Jan Stepien of Citizens' Militia headquarters in Warsaw, on "Music and Current Affairs" program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel, is it just a coincidence, or are there other reasons for the fact that we are becoming aware of more investigations in the last few months concerning currency or economic crimes; crimes which for example, involve enormous quantities of gold. How do you explain this strange coincidence? I am not suggesting that up to now the militia has turned a blind eye to some matters, but you must admit yourself that (?these recent revelations) are causing understandable surprise among the public.

[Answer] The mass media are currently publishing more information and that is good. We support this since it most clearly demonstrates the amount of damage inflicted by these crimes on our economy and financial interests of our state. However, it is not true that it is only recently that we started dealing with such cases. We continue to uncover perpetrators of such crimes and I have at my disposal examples of cases which have been concluded, are in progress or are still being investigated.

In the first half of this year alone we impounded over $620,000--41 kg--of gold in various shapes and forms, currencies of socialist countries worth Z59 million, diamonds worth over Z16 million, other precious stones, works of art, stamps worth Z4 million, goods and raw materials which either come from industry or were originally to be supplied to industry worth about Z70 million, as well as 140 kg of silver.

I can cite an example of a case in progress in Wroclaw Voivodship in which a person is accused of dealing in large amounts of foreign currencies and in which the foreign currencies, gold, diamonds and other property which were impounded are valued at over Z4 million. Moreover, the person under investigation also had alcohol which he purchased at Pewex shops to resell at a profit and 15.5 litres of illegally brewed spirits. This proves that this person was ready to do anything to make money. Or take the case which goes back to 1978, when a sentence was issued by the Krakow Voivodship Court. An owner of a small shop selling shirts accumulated vast profits by cheating on turnover.

[Question] The examples you gave us do not need comment, but I have the following question: Is the militia blind? I mean, it must be impossible not to see what is going on at the open-air markets and outside the Pewex shops, outside the banks; for example outside the National Bank branch at Nowy Swiataleje Jerozolimskie corner. It is there that one encounters numerous dealers in foreign currency who are extremely insistent in determining if one has something to sell. At the Rozycki open-air market the trade in foreign currencies is completely in the open, nobody even bothers to feel embarassed about it. How can this be explained?

[Answer] This is not true. Because we concentrate our efforts on the organized foreign currency crime does not mean that we give up prosecuting in the small cases of foreign currency deals, as you have mentioned. We do arrest such people and turn their cases over to financial prosecuting organs. In the first half of this year we have submitted 675 such cases. Also, people who do not work but have a good standard of living are subject to taxation. The people who disturb the peace are taken to misdeamenor courts. However, we do see that our activities are not very effective. That is why we want to introduce a fine system in such cases.

[Question] Are these fines going to be high enough to deter criminals? After all, some people are making enormous profits. If they pay Z2,000 or Z3,000 in fines, this means nothing to them.

[Answer] I do not think that a fine of Z2,000-Z3,000 means nothing. Especially if they could be paid daily then the profits will soon disappear for such people.

[Question] There have been rumors, which were received very badly by the community, that there is a certain, let us call it "mini organization" which buys foreign curencies at black market prices and then passes these currencies to the state treasury.

[Answer] Well, you yourself said it was a rumor.

[Question] But every rumor has a grain of truth in it, as the wise men say.

[Answer] The wise men also say that not everything said in a rumor is true. I state in this connection, with full authority, that we do not purchase foreign currencies for the state but instead we investigate. As a result of such investigations we take away from the criminals the fruit of their crimes.

SD CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON LOCAL REPRESENTATION

LD131500 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP)--Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD) Tadeusz Mlynczak gave an interview to the daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY in which he said that his party "put down the assumption that the leading role of the party of the working class and the political role of the allied parties ought to be realized above all on the platform of representation organs, with simultaneous clarification and constant use of the democratic principles of three-partite cooperation at all levels.

"Therefore, in the Sejm, the Democratic Party parliamentary club came out with initiatives and proposals aimed at ensuring the Sejm all the conditions in which it could exercise its constitutional role of the supreme organ of state administration.

"We're for strengthening the genuine role of the local representation organs, the people's councils, and restoring their real superior authority over the executive organs.

"Democratization of these institutions of democratic rule is today the concern of everyone, it's important--and is a special role for political parties here--to lose nothing from the just proposals and postulates, to fully put them into life in the interest of democracy."

"We need to create in the Polish political culture a mechanism of dignified stepping down from the elective positions, or from the scene of socio-political life. It doesn't of course rule out the possibility of return some time later if the electors find it purposeful or necessary. It also increases the feeling of responsibility of the elected for their positions but also enhances the responsibility of the electors for their choice.

"Similarly, abstention from accumulating too many positions lies in the interest of democracy," said the Polish Democratic Party chairman.

SD VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE OFFICIALS MEET IN WARSAW

LD101024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The current political and socioeconomic situation in the country was the subject of yesterday's conference held in Warsaw and attended by chairmen and secretaries of the SD voivodship committees. The conference was chaired by SD Central Committee Chairman Tadeusz Mlynczak.

The conference stressed that the main target was participation in resolving the current difficulties and the improvement of market supplies. The SD will work for the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation and widening of social self-government, implementation of economic reforms, strengthening of small-scale production and services and the streamlining of planning and management.

KANIA RECEIVES MEMBERS OF FILMMAKERS ASSOCIATION

LD112209 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP)--PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania today received representatives of the Polish film-makers' milieu: Chairman of the Polish Film-Makers' Association (SFP) Andrzej Wajda; chairman of the party group at the SFP, SFP Honorary Chairman Jerzy Kawalerowicz; first secretary of the PUWP organization at the Zespoly Filmowe enterprise Mieczyslaw Waskowski, SFP Vice-Chairmen Krzysztof Kieslowski and Krzysztof Winiewicz; and chairman of the SFP feature film section Edward Zebrowski.

The delegation presented current problems and difficulties of the Polish film industry and informed Stanislaw Kania about the preparations for an extraordinary congress of the Polish Film-Makers Association.

The meeting was attended by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk and Minister of Culture and Art Jozef Tejchma and other CC and ministry officials responsible for culture and film.

Both sides found it necessary to maintain film production at the present level. It was agreed that all problems of the film milieu will be solved through cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Art and the Polish Film-Makers' Association on a partnership basis.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS TEACHERS UNION CONGRESS DEBATE

LD142312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The 13th national congress of delegates of the Polish Teachers Union has started a 2-day debate. The first day of the debate was attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. More than 400 delegates representing all professional groups affiliated with the union are taking part in the congress.

It was stressed in a discussion today that it is necessary for the congress to express its opinion on the modification and provisions of the reform of education proposed by the Ministry of Education and Training. The discussion also touched on the concern of teachers and educators as well as other scientific workers over the ever decreasing participation of education in the division of national income and its rusults. Much attention was paid to the problems of social and living conditions of teachers.

In the first day of debates the congress adopted a resolution on transforming the union into a federation of workers of education and training as well as science and higher education.

BARYLA APPOINTED DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD112054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the minister of national defense, has appointed chief of the Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces Lt Gen Dr Jozef Baryla as deputy minister of national defense.

PARTIES COOPERATION COMMISSION DISCUSSES FARM POLICY

LD122300 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP)--The cooperation commission of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party preliminary approved draft guidelines of the farming policy, which are to be discussed by farmers and agricultural specialists.

The guidelines have been designed to make the needs of agriculture and the entire food economy a priority task of the state's socio-economic policy. The social rank of the food economy requires, on the one hand, a considerably greater participation than so far of all branches of national economy in supplying the means of production and all-round assistance for agriculture, and on the other, a feeling of stability among agricultural producers. The farming policy of the PUWP and the UPP is stable in its principal assumptions, it creates conditions for and ensures the development of food production, social transformations in the countryside and improvement of the living conditions of the rural population. It should be uniformly interpreted by all and consistently implemented at all levels of management.

The assumptions contained in the draft guidelines of the farming policy reflect the requirements and the needs of the countryside and agriculture. The guidelines define both the need for a reform in the farming management and its basing on the improved principles of the cost-effect analysis, on guarantees of property rights and developments prospects for private farm owners, as well as the need to increase the role and function of the farmers' and cooperative self-government, to secure a better use of land, and to significantly increase the food economy's share in the general investment outlays.

FLOODS CAUSE DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTHERN, CENTRAL AREAS

Flood Alert in South

LD112220 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP)--Water level has risen in rivers in southern and south-eastern part of Poland due to heavy rains during the last four days, as well as by melting snow from the mountain areas, causing a danger of flood in the regions along the upper Vistula and its tributaries. Flood alert has already been announced in the Tarnobrzeg, Rzeszow, Krosno and Przemysl, as well as Kielce Voivodships. It is reported that in the Krosno Voivodship rivers flooded or waterlogged thousands of hectares. Some low-situated streets of the towns of Krosno and Jaslo have also been inundated.

Quite lately, flood emergency has been also introduced in some regions of the Katowice Voivodship and the state of flood hazard was announced in some regions of the Krakow Voivodship.

In the Nowy Sacz region a fulmination wave on the Dunajec tributaries and the Dunajec River has passed causing no major danger thanks to the Roznow storage reservoir. Flood committees have been operating in all the endangered areas, helped by local population. On Saturday heavy rains continued falling in western parts of Poland.

Agricultural Losses

LD132330 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] After 4 days of heavy rain in most of south and central Poland, river water levels have been rising dangerously and flood alarm warnings have been issued in several provinces in the south. This is leading to yet further agricultural losses in what has already been a very bad year for farming in Poland.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT SWEDEN 6-10 NOVEMBER

AU150800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to Sweden between 6 and 10 November 1980 at the invitation of his Majesty Karl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH POLISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU142012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received (Kornel Henschke), charge d'affaires of Poland to Bucharest, on his request.

On the occasion the Polish charge d'affaires conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, empowered by Stanislaw Kania, a message with cordial thanks for the wishes addressed to him on his election as first secretary of the C.C. of the P.U.W.P.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the multilateral Romanian-Polish relations would further develop and that everything agreed so far would be materialised.

The interview passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI LIVESTOCK MINISTER

AU141525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Mohamed Ali Nur, minister of livestock, forestry and range of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is paying a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry.

The guest extended cordial and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for success to the Romanian people in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, on behalf of Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the message and asked him to extend to Mohamed Siad Barre greetings and wishes for success in his activity as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Somali people.

During the meeting the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Somalia, relations that are continuously developing to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world. Both sides assessed that there are prospects for further developing Romanian-Somali cooperation in various fields of mutual interest and for identifying and promoting new forms of production sharing.

Discussing certain topical international issues, the sides stressed the need for further efforts to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world, to peacefully resolve contentious issues between states through negotiations, to proceed to adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to establish a new international economic order which can ensure the faster socioeconomic progress of all peoples, particularly of those lagging behind.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

RCP GREETS KOREAN WORKERS PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY, SIXTH CONGRESS

35th Anniversary Greetings

AU141153 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 80 p 5

[Message sent by the RCP Central Committee to the Korean Workers Party Central Committee on the party's 35th anniversary]

[Text] To the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee:

On behalf of the RCP and all our people, we want to convey cordial congratulations and warm, comradely greetings to the KWP Central Committee and to the Korean communists and fraternal people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of your party's establishment.

The establishment of the KWP marked a noteworthy moment in the history of the Korean people's struggle against imperialist domination and feudal oppression, for national and social liberation. The KWP successfully led the struggle of the worker class and masses to effect a democratic revolution and revitalizing changes, to consolidate the revolutionary achievements and to build the new socialist system.

Consistently implementing the party's political line on building an independent national economy based on a strong industry and a modern agriculture, the DPRK communists and working people have turned their country into a flourishing socialist state in full process of development in all material and cultural areas. Remarkable achievements were obtained in implementing the Fifth KWP Congress objectives and the Second 7-Year Plan, in developing science and culture, thus continuously raising the working people's living standard. The Romanian communists and working people follow with great interest the creative work carried out by the Korean people, led by the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, and sincerely rejoice in their successes in all the areas of socialist construction.

Stressing with great satisfaction the good relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation established between the RCP and the KWP, between the Romanian and Korean people, we express our conviction that they will develop even more extensively in the future, on the basis of the decisions and agreements reached by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song at their meetings, which have opened up broad prospects for a close Romanian-Korean cooperation, in keeping with the interests of the new system our countries are building, and of the cause of international socialism, independence, peace, security and cooperation.

On their glorious anniversary we convey the Korean communists and friendly people best wishes for success in building socialism, an implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, and in the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

Sixth Congress Greetings

AU140821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 80 p 6

[Greetings message from RCP Central Committee to Sixth Congress of Korean Workers Party]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the RCP and its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend greetings of warm comradeship and friendly solidarity from the Romanian communists and the entire Romanian people to the delegates to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and all the communists and people of Korea.

The KWP celebrating the 35th anniversary of its founding has organized and led the struggle of the heroic working class and popular masses for carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction and defending and consolidating the gains of the revolution and is creditably playing its role as a political guiding force of society.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of great admiration the resolute and creative endeavors made by the industrious and talented Korean people to build a new society and implement the socialist revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defense under the tested guidance of your party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We highly estimate the distinguished successes achieved by the communists and working people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea [DPRK] in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the fifth congress of the party and attaining the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan, building a self-supporting national economy based on a powerful industry and a modern agriculture, developing science and culture and steadily raising the peoples living standard.

The successes made by the DPRK in socioeconomic development and her independent and constructive policy in the international arena constitute a great contribution to the general cause of socialism, national independence and peace and exert a powerful positive influence on the struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the vital desire of the Korean people.

We take this opportunity to reclarify the full support of the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania for the policy of peaceful reunification of the country pursued by the KWP and the DPRK.

We consider that the realization of this legitimate desire of the Korean people will be of weighty significance not only for the Korean people but also for peace and national independence in this region and the policy of detente and peace throughout the world.

We believe that by carrying through the decision to be adopted at the Sixth KWP Congress the fraternal Korean people will achieve a new victory in the just struggle for the multilateral development and prosperity of the country, socialist construction and the realization of the matured desire for national reunification.

Now all our people, closely rallied around the RCP and General Secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying on extensive creative activities to implement the decision of the 12th congress of the party held in November last year and successfully fulfill the 1976-80 5-year plan, the first stage in the implementation of the party's program of building an all-around, developed socialist society in our country.

The distinguished successes gained in this period resulted in bringing the society and economy of Romania to a high plane, ensuring a gigantic development of productive forces and a rapid growth of national wealth and further enhancing the standard of the material and spiritual life of the entire people on this basis.

In the current 5-year plan period the industrial production grew nearly by 10 percent on an annual average and the agricultural production about 30 percent above the level of the period of the last 5-year plan; the plan for real distribution to the working people which envisaged a growth of 18-20 percent increased about 30 percent in actuality.

The basic task of the 1981-85 5-year plan under the decision of the 12th RCP Congress is to continue to implement the party program at a high stage, modernize and develop the productive forces on the basis of energetically pushing ahead as ever with the scientific-technical revolution, raise the quality in all fields of work, improve the people's living standard and strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our country.

The RCP is making sustained efforts to steadily perfect the organizational frame for developing in depth socialist democracy whereby the popular masses directly participate in shaping, discussing, and carrying through the general policies of the party and state and leading the whole society in the sphere of production relations and social relations.

Our party is making an energetic political and ideological activity to train people of a new type possessed of high revolutionary consciousness to more fully apply the principles of socialist ethics and fairness in life.

The RCP and Socialist Romania are vigorously striving to successfully build a new society and, at the same time, are making a great contribution to the cause of socialism and peace, international cooperation, and invariably struggling to solve problems now facing mankind in conformity with the interests of all the people.

Our party and state resolutely hold that under the condition where international relations are very seriously strained, all the disputes should be politically solved, policy for detente, peace and cooperation among all nations of the world pursued and developed.

In this spirit we are making consistent efforts to develop friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, developing countries, nonaligned countries, developed capitalist countries and all other countries of the world on the principles of complete equality and national independence, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in others' internal affairs and renunciation of the use of strength and threat by strength.

A European country, Romania attaches particular importance to the establishment of security, cooperation and peace in Europe and is waging a resolute struggle to prepare for and hold the Madrid meeting for encouraging the relaxation of tension and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and especially to bring about better results in military disengagement and disarmament.

We consider that concrete measures should be taken to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, check the arms race and reduce armaments, above all, nuclear weapons; and all efforts should be made to eliminate all sorts of backwardness and establish a new international economic order guaranteeing complete equality among all nations.

We extend our full support to the struggle of the people against the imperialist policy of strength and power and old and new colonialism and for liquidating all forms of oppression and domination and achieving freedom and independence and social progress.

In the spirit of its rich revolutionary traditions the RCP is consistently struggling to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all the communist and workers parties and for the unity of a new form on the principles of complete equality, independence, noninterference in others' internal affairs and on the basis of respecting the right of each party to shape independently its political line and strategy and tactics of revolution.

In the struggle for peace and security, independence and social progress and for building a better and more just world on our globe we are developing cooperation with the socialist parties, social democratic parties, ruling parties of countries which embarked upon the road of independent socioeconomic development, national liberation movements and progressive and anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in all parts.

The sixth congress of your party offered us a gratifying opportunity to review with great pleasure the bonds of close friendship and militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the RCP and the KWP and between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

The relations deeply rooted in the glorious past struggles of our two peoples for social and national liberation have constantly developed on the solid foundation of the common idea and goal of the building of a new society, progress, independence and peace under socialism and on the basis of mutual respect and trust.

Meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, who are the respected and beloved leaders of our two parties and two countries, in Bucharest and Pyongyang are playing a decisive role in expanding and deepening the relations between Romania and Korea and by our joint efforts made in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the highest level the friendly relations and the close cooperation between Romania and Korea in political, economic, scientific, cultural and other domains will be more powerfully developed in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in favor of the general cause of socialism, the independence of people, international detente, peace, security and cooperation.

On behalf of the RCP and our entire people, we wish the Korean communists and the friendly Korean people complete victory in the implementation of a decision to be adopted at the Sixth KWP Congress and in all work of socialist construction and in the struggle to realize at an early date the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the supreme desire of the Korean people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE OF THANKS TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK091222 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Oct (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, president of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a joint message from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania; and Nicolae Giosan, president of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

The Romania leaders thanked Lao leaders for their best wishes sent to them on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Romanian leaders expressed their conviction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties and states of the SRR and the LPDR constantly consolidated for the interest of the Romanian and Lao peoples and for the cause of socialism, peace and mutual understanding among nations all over the world.

Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, also received a message of thanks from his Romanian counterpart.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU141942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Romanian State Council, presided over by President Nicolae Ceausescu, took place on October 14, 1980. The meeting was attended by deputy prime ministers, ministers, other heads of central bodies, chairmen of Grand National Assembly standing commissions, as invited guests. During the meeting the State Council debated and endorsed several decrees, and examined an ratified bilateral and international documents signed by Romania in recent years. The State Council examined and approved the report of the commission in charge of analyzing the activity of solving the intimations, complaints and applications of the working people addressed to the State Council in the first half of 1980, as well as the report of the Council of Ministers on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of working people addressed to the Council of Ministers and the central bodies of state administration in the first half of 1980.

The State Council also examined and approved the report on the activity unfolded by the procurator's office of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The State Council then solved routine questions.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS HOLDS MEETING

AU141946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES)--The meeting of the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils took place in Bucharest on October 14. Participating were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., vice-president of the State Council, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, executives of ministries and central state institutions, mass and public organizations.

The Legislative Chamber debated the bill on the adoption of the single national plan of economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981, the bill on development of the small-scale industry, the bill on the modification of the law No. 57/1968 on People's Councils organization and operation, the bill on the obligation of executives of economic and social activity and of other party and state activists to declare their valuables.

Numerous participants made addresses on the bills. They stressed that the decisions made by the recent forum of the People's Councils contribute to expanding and improving the democratic framework of the social system in Romania, to the steady promotion of socialist ethics and equity.

Debating the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1981, the speaker emphasized the tasks incumbent upon the People's Councils for the fulfillment of the provisions of this plan.

Debating the bill on development of the small-scale industry, the speakers pointed out that the setting up of small industrial units meets the demands of full capitalization of the countries' material and human potential.

The participants stressed that the new regulations for the organization and operation of the People's Councils pursue an enhanced role and higher responsibilities of the local bodies of state power in the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Debated was also the bill on the obligation of executives of economic and social activity and of other party and state activists to declare their valuables. It was stressed that the provisions of the bill comply with the promotion in social life of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, with securing the legal framework regulating the social relations in keeping with the current development stage of the Romanian socialist society. In concluding the proceedings, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils adopted decisions approving the bills on the agenda.

IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY HIKMAT IBRAHIM ARRIVES TO DISCUSS CONFLICT

Arrival Reported

LD141028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 14 (TANJUG)--Iraqi Revolutionary Command member Hikmat Ibrahim arrived here in Belgrade yesterday evening in the property of [as received] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's special envoy.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD142220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and of the leadership of the Regional Command of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and engaged in a lengthy, friendly and frank conversation with him.

Hikmat Ibrahim, who arrived in the capacity of envoy of the president of the Iraqi Republic, presented a message from President Saddam Husayn and conveyed the latter's cordial greetings to the SFRY Presidency, which Cvijetin Mijatovic returned warmly.

In the course of the conversation Ibrahim gave a detailed briefing on Iraq's view of the armed clash between Iraq and Iran. He stressed, among other things, that Iraq regards positively efforts made toward a just and peaceful settlement of the existing problem.

Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed the SFRY Presidency's anxiety at the conflict and its consequences, and also expressed the belief that the existing problems cannot be solved by armed (?forces). On the contrary, this gives rise to human victims and destruction, and inflicts harm upon the countries participating in the conflict and upon their independence, and in the same way, upon peace, security and the operation of the nonaligned movement. It is essential that conditions be created as soon as possible for a settlement to be sought by peaceful means through direct negotiations between the two nonaligned countries on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and of nonaligned policy.

The discussion also touched upon the existing initiatives for overcoming the conflict, and in particular upon the possible activity of the nonaligned countries, and their involvement to an appropriate degree, with the aim of facilitating Iraq and Iran, two neighboring nonaligned countries, through negotiations to find a peaceful and just settlement of the existing problems, with rights guaranteed to both countries. This would be their specific contribution to their own independence, and in the same way to security and stability in this sensitive region.

There was also discussion of the further development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Present at the talks were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Fa'iq 'Abd as-Sa'is as-Samarra'i, Iraqi ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO AL-HASANI ON PDRY NATIONAL DAY

LD131424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct, (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the PDRY national holiday, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, has sent cordial greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf.

The telegram also expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries will continue to develop.

KOVACEVIC SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BEIJING MAYOR

LD142154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing, and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, in Belgrade this evening signed an agreement on cooperation between Beijing and Belgrade, to promote, as was stated, "the strengthening of friendship between the two countries and better acquaintance between the citizens of the two capitals." The agreement provides for the promotion in various forms, and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, of exchange of experience and cooperation in the economy, urban development, communal services, health, education, culture, sport, tourism and other spheres of mutual interest.

Before the agreement was signed, the delegations of the two cities held their final talks, during which there was discussion of specific forms of and opportunities for cooperation. Lin Hujia, the mayor of Beijing, expressed his delegation's particular satisfaction on this occasion at having had the opportunity to find out about the self-managing system of Socialist Yugoslavia and the policy of nonalignment, to acquire knowledge of the development problems of Belgrade, and to acquaint themselves with the role of the organization of the League of Communists and the operation of the delegate system in the city.

KANIA SPEECH AT POLISH YOUTH MEETING ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY REPORTED

LD141844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--"A true deepening of socialist democracy and the securing of the leading role for the party is the condition for the restoration of the Polish social strata, Central Committee First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Stanislaw Kania said in his talk with representatives of the Polish youth.

At this meeting Kania confirmed that the party firmly adheres to the platform on which political unity has been achieved at the recent sixth party plenum and during which the party declared itself for the partnership of all social forces in further developing socialism in Poland.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU today devotes its commentary to development and deepening of sosialist democracy forms. The paper stressed that democratization is a process and a [word indistinct] without a pre-determined end.

The party daily says that democratization of the Polish society should not be interpreted as "a revolution", but as the perfection of the democratization system within the framework of the existing model.

The paper urges the return to the Lenin principles on the collective leadership in the party.

The opening and development of all self-management forms which would engage tens of thousands of people in the process of decision-making will represent the major condition for the social-political stabilization in Poland. Self-management contributes to the best possible use of development possibilities, the human presence and activization of all authority structures, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

DOLANC HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG PARTY OFFICIAL KLOSE

LD150940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with SPD Presidium member Hans-Ulrich Klose who is staying in our country as a guest of the executive councils of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. During a friendly conversation Dolanc briefed Klose on the LCY views on the current international situation and on the possibilities concerning the solution of major international problems. Reference was also made to cooperation between the two countries.

Klose briefed Dolanc on the current domestic political developments in the FRG in the light of the recent elections for the Federal Bundestag. The interest of both sides in continued friendly and equal cooperation between our two countries was stressed during the conversation.

VRHOVEC DISCUSSES FUTURE OF NONALIGNMENT WITH CYPRUS TV

NC102028 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Interview of SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation television--no date given]

[Text] Question 1: The stand of Yugoslavia towards the Cyprus problem has always been one of solidarity and support. How do you view the role of Yugoslavia in the future and her contribution within the framework of the non-aligned and other international forums to the efforts to promote a lasting and just solution?

Answer 1: As you know, the approach of Yugoslavia to the Cyprus question is based on very well-known principles, the principles of the policy of non-alignment. We are strongly in favor of an independent, sovereign and non-aligned Cyprus with full territorial integrity. We are for a solution through political means, which will ensure and strengthen these principles. We think that through the intercommunal talks a solution can be reached because the two Cypriot communities have to settle their own problems: How to live together for their betterment. Of course, Yugoslavia asks for the withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of any foreign interference. As you know, in the non-aligned movement we laid down some principles for settling these questions within the framework of the United Nations and we think that implementation of the UN resolutions and the principles of the non-aligned movement greatly contribute to the settlement of these questions and the establishment of peace, not only on the island but also in the region. This, from our point of view, will be a great contribution to stability in the region and in Europe, a contribution of Cyprus to world peace.

Question 2: Do you envisage a more active role by Yugoslavia in the future?

Answer 2: Our role has to be to support the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, which is a well-known and distinguished non-aligned country. And we think we have to give our support to create a more favorable atmosphere for achieving these aims more quickly and firmly.

Question 3: How do you see the further development of the bilateral relations, particularly after the official visit of President Kiprianou to Yugoslavia?

Answer 3: As you know, the friendship between the peoples of the Republic of Cyprus and Yugoslavia was established long ago by the two late presidents, President Makarios and President Tito, who were very good and very close friends. They not only laid down the principles for very good friendly relations between the two countries but were also the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement. We built very friendly relations in all possible ways and now with the visit of President Kiprianou, who was welcomed very sincerely as a very good and old friend, we think that we have even opened the avenues for the strengthening of these relations in future.

Question 4: It seems that the non-aligned movement is passing through a crisis. To be more specific it seems that there is a split within the movement following recent developments in relations among member-states.

Answer 4: I would not say that the movement is split, but I would say that we have some difficulties inside the movement, specifically because we have a number of conflicts between some non-aligned countries and unfortunately, some of these conflicts have even assumed the form of armed conflict. We have differences in approaching some major crisis in the world. This is an unhappy situation, because it does not allow us to act together in giving our contribution for solving these problems.

What I would like to stress is that the policy of non-alignment has been established in the world as one of the most just and proper policies for the future, for the solving of international problems and for creating a new world. I may say that Yugoslavia and Cyprus have acted consistently and are acting now in the right way, to promote genuine non-alignment and to contribute to solving the difficulties and differences and conflicts existing between some non-aligned countries.

Question 5: Concerning the conference in New Delhi next February, what will be the aim of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries?

Answer 5: I would say that the main goal of this conference has to be to ensure the unity of the movement in its action, but a unity which has to be based on the acceptance of the genuine principles of the policy of non-alignment. We think that the conference in New Delhi, which has to be held at the beginning of next year, can be a very positive step in this direction.

Question 6: Are you optimistic about the future of non-alignment?

Answer 6: I am at the same time realistic and optimistic. It means that we have to see what is going on inside the movement and what problems we have to face. At the same time, I think that the aims which are common to us are so strong that they serve as a factor of cohesion among us and we shall eventually overcome the difficulties--of course we will always have some difficulties. Mainly I would say that we shall fulfil our duty, which is an historic one, for the development of the world of tomorrow.

Question 7: Is it really difficult to remain non-aligned in our days?

Answer 7: Maybe it is not easy to be non-aligned but it is very worthwhile. For me, to be non-aligned really means to be independent. I would say that it is more and more appreciated in this world.

Question 8: Yugoslavia, Malta and Cyprus are the three European non-aligned countries. How do you see their participation in the next Madrid conference?

Answer 8: You have just mentioned a very good example with regard to your previous question. You see we are three European countries and all of us are non-aligned countries. Maybe, you remember that there was a time when usually the non-aligned policy was called a three-continent policy. But now you see we have the countries from Europe, a fourth continent. Even more I would say that the policy of non-alignment, its role in European affairs, is stronger than that of just two or three members, because we have a very good cooperation with other neutral countries of Europe and our contribution to the positive development of the Helsinki concept of cooperation and security in Europe is very great. I would say that even now in Madrid our countries, in close cooperation with the neutral countries of Europe, are giving a very positive stimulant for reaching the solutions, which will enable us to have the conference at the beginning of next year. I believe that this conference will be a new positive step for the fulfillment of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Question 9: What is the message from Yugoslavia to the people of Cyprus?

Answer 9: It is a message of friendship, because as I told you before, there is a very firmly established friendship between our countries and we like to develop it even more. We would like to see the Cyprus people live in peace, to be independent, to settle their problems themselves, and to create a better and more successful future.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES OUTGOING ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

LD141707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a farewell visit from Alberto Cavaglieri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in the SFRY, and engaged in a friendly conversation with him.

Present at the reception and conversation were, among others, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEES DISCUSS AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

LD142254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--The draft agreement on the bases of the Yugoslav social plan on the policy of accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the period from 1981-1985 lacks economic policy measures which would encourage, stimulate and support association of labor and means to facilitate more rapid development of underdeveloped regions.

Such measures, it was stated at today's joint session in Pristina of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Committee for Questions of Accelerated Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces and the Committee of the Federal Fund for Encouraging Association of Labor and Means, are all the more necessary since experience has demonstrated that the existence of specific financial means alone is not sufficient motive for association.

Examining the draft of this important document, the members of the two committees did not go into an assessment of the proposed levels of allocations and other asignments which are the subject of agreement making and contracting between the republics and provinces. In a debate lasting several hours they concentrated on proposals for more successful implementation of the generally accepted policy of accelerated development of economically underdeveloped regions.

In this regard, particular note was made of the need for greater cooperation between organizations of associated labor from the developed and underdeveloped areas in the sphere of science and technology. Such cooperation, it was emphasized, may have greater effects than material investments.

It was stated at today's session of the two committees that despite important activities, the preparations for relaization of the agreement between the republics and provinces on undertaking obligations to build up economic projects in Kosovo are proceeding slowly. It was concluded that in the next few days the chambers of all the republics and provinces should compile data on how far this matter has proceeded and what difficulties have been encountered so that a program can be ratified concerning the involvement of the entire chamber system in revitalizing this recently signed agreement.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION COUNCIL HANDLES WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

LD141626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade Oct, 14 (TANJUG)--In the past nine months, 1,400 complaints were lodged by workers with the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. For the most part, these complaints were founded and observations were right. The workers insisted on protection and aid in the exercise of their self-management rights, drew attention to irregularities in work and in the distribution of income and asked for responsibility to be borne by individuals and leading groups who are prone to clanishness.

The workers lodged their complaints with higher forums when they had strong reasons for doing so and when their working organizations met their demands slowly or not at all, it was pointed out by the council. Skilled workers have been lodging complaints for the most part for years now.

Working relations are the subject of the highest number of complaints lodged with the trade unions. In their complaints they insist on things for which the whole Yugoslav community works: A quicker opening of jobs for young people and women, above all, as well for those returning from temporary work abroad. It may be seen from complaints that workers know why and how much it is difficult to open a job. But they do not acquiesce in fictitions competitive examinations for new openings, privatization, and getting employed through friends in high places.

Twice as many complaints were lodged this year as against last year concerning irregularities in the distribution of flats.

In working organizations where commissions for the protection of workers' self-management rights are active there are much fewer complaints lodged with higher forums, the council noted.

All matters in workers' complaints are regulated by self-management acts. In some working organizations, however, these documents are applied in a non-self-management manner, and are even violated. Among other things, workers object to paying high sums of money in fees without any special reason, i.e. to the privatization of fees.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FINANCING OF ARMED FORCES

LD141502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG)--In the next 5 years the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] will develop in keeping with the possibilities of our society.

Its potential will grow in parallel with the real growth rate of our national income. This, in a nutshell, is the stand of the delegates-members of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly which today discussed the draft agreement on the development of the YPA from 1981 to 1985 on the basis of Yugoslavia's social plan. Chaired by Mihailo Brajovic, the meeting by and large endorsed the orientation stemming from this agreement, which is due to be signed by the republics and provinces.

The agreement, it was said, is aimed at the further consolidation of our armed forces; however, it also has a stabilizing influence, which is in keeping with the efforts our society is making at the present time. Moreover, our country's defense potentials depend on a stable economy and the same applies to the financing of our armed forces. The delegates also believe that certain requirements of our armed forces must be financed on a longterm basis while others can be adapted as developments in our country warrant. The delegates' attention focused on financing the YPA during the next 5 years. The social accord proceeds from the basis that the existing practice of earmarking 6.17 percent of our national income for the YPA should be maintained.

During the preparations for this agreement there were diverse views expressed on the way our armed forces should be financed, for example, that the YPA budget should be set once a year, that only the modernization program should be refinanced or that the budget should be recast only if national income grows at a rate which is 5 percent greater than anticipated. It seems that the last variant has the biggest chance of being adopted.

It should be said that two articles of the social accord relative to the amount of the money to be set aside for the YPA and for Territorial Defense have not yet been coordinated. There are at the moment different views on the amount of this allotment. In their discussions the delegates proceeded from the fact that during the past 5-year period 5.31 percent of our national income was set aside instead of the planned 6.17 percent. The YPA representatives said that a great deal had been done on economics, that some programs had been changed and that every dinar had been accounted for.

As reported today there is the possibility that the problem of delayed commitments towards the YPA during the past 5 years may be settled in keeping with economic stabilization measures. Although a considerable amount of money is at stake, there is the possibility that the army will find a solution whereby it will refrain from asking for what in the federal budget is legally due it. It is believed that that will be a significant contribution to stabilization.

ADMIRAL MAMULA COMMENTS ON ARMY POLICY

LD021248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has remained and will remain consistent to its foreign policy, Tito's policy of peace, and will continue efforts for the solving of problems and contradictions by peaceful means, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Admiral Mamula has told the army weekly NARODNA ARMIJA on the occasion of its 35th anniversary of publication.

However, in order to preserve its security, integrity and peaceful development Yugoslavia must constantly improve and advance its defence capability, Admiral Mamula said.

Admiral Manula highly evaluated the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia. He stressed that the concept of total national defence has been espoused by millions of Yugoslavs. The total national defence is the only way for Yugoslavia to resist aggression, should there be any, said Mamula.

Mamula said that the Yugoslav People's Army remains faithful to Tito's concept of self-reliance, and cited that some 70 percent of weapons and military equipment is produced in Yugoslav factories.

By implementing the policy of rational spending, the Yugoslav People's Army makes its active contribution to efforts towards the stabilization of economy, Mamula said.

Speaking about the jubilee of the NARODNA ARMIJA, Mamula said that the weekly has recorded on its pages all that contributes to the building up of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and the strengthening of their moral-political unity. Mamula underlined in particular that Tito's thought and deed, especially in the military domain, have always been resident in the NARODNA ARMIJA.

VOJVODINA PREPARES FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE ACTION

LD102132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--The hitherto mass action entitled "All in Defense and Protection," which is to be carried out this and next month in 44 municipalities, is under way on the territory of Vojvodina. The very preparations, which have been proceeding for several months, and in particular the closing part of this action, will be a great practical school for checking the capability and readiness in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At today's press conference in the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP it was underlined that the greatest significance and motto of this large action is the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The readiness, capability, knowledge and self-initiative of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina involved in the defense system have already found expression in the extensive preparations for the action.

The program for the "All in Defense and Protection" action in the Vojvodina municipalities is very full, diverse and manifold. The final stage of the action will be a real check of the way in which the defense system as a whole behaves in various situations. This can be concluded by the very names of the exercises' themes: "Recognition of the Enemy," "The Local Community in the Initial Period of Work--Air Assault," "Direct War Danger--Defense in Difficult and Easy Conditions," "Fighting in Conditions of Special Warfare," "Ready in Peace--Strong in War," "The Local Community in the Fight Against Saboteurs and Their Actions and the Organizations of Associated Labor in Exceptional Situation," "The Defense of the Town Municipality Territory From the Aggressor," "The Elimination of the Results of Bombing on Settlements," "The Local Community in the Action of Saving, Taking Care of and Protecting Citizens and Property Following an Air Attack," and many other exercises.

GRLICKOV PRESENTS TWO BOOKS ON TITO TO PUBLIC

LD101726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 10 Oct 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--Two new books--"Yugoslavia on Tito 1980" and "The World on Tito 1980" were formally presented to the public today at the International Press Centre in Belgrade.

The ceremony was attended by member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra, Yugoslav Government members, prominent figures in Yugoslavia's political, public and cultural life, and by domestic and foreign newsmen.

These two books "are anthologies of human sorrow [words indistinct] Tito's death", said member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov who presented the books to the public.

During his life-long struggle for peace "Tito drafted a great project of unification for a dramatically divided world", Grlickov underlined.

During one life-span "Tito succeeded in rallying the party in 1937, the Yugoslav peoples in 1941, the freedom-loving socialist forces in 1948, the workers in 1950, the peace-loving peoples in 1961 and in preserving the unity of the nonaligned movement in 1979", Grlickov said.

Citing this data, Grlickov actually pointed out the most important landmarks of contemporary Yugoslav history and Tito's role in consolidating the Yugoslav Communist Party, in organizing the all-peoples uprising and liberation struggle during the Second World War, in winning the battle for the principles of independence at the time of the Cominform resolution and Yugoslavia's isolation in the international communist movement, in introducing socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and, together with other statesmen, in founding the nonaligned movement and successfully preserving its unity.

Grlickov said that Tito "read the theory of the revolution creatively" and that he "supplemented its practice" by "bringing small nations on the political stage of the modern world and its universal language of freedom". [sentence as received]

Aleksandar Grlickov added that at one moment "of the socialist revolution's self-satisfaction with its own result" Tito confronted it with "the alternative on incompleteness of its aims".

Tito proclaimed man as the greatest goal of socialism. In seeking an authentic alternative for the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia Tito found in socialist self-management the political form for democracy in socialism and socialism in democracy.

In stressing Tito's political philosophy and the creation of the nonaligned movement, Grlickov emphasized that today the movement is a powerful force of peace and progress for newly-liberated peoples and those struggling for this freedom.

Grlickov recalled Tito's last messages to world statesmen which he sent when already gravely ill and which he called his "testament".

"His last messages to world statesmen are the last therapy for peace, charging the mankind of sufferers and worriers to resist the temptation of war."

"What remains is the honour that we had Tito and optimism because we are pursuing his path", Grlickov said in ending.

The books on Tito were published by the new agency TANJUG in collaboration with the Yugoslav paper KOMUNIST.